

Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

The Circumlocution of the DAILY
APPEAL is larger than that of
the Daily City Press Combined.

FROM BOWLING GREEN.

A military officer who arrived in the city yesterday, direct from Bowling Green, informs us that nothing was known at that point when he last received the statement that 15,000 Federal troops had crossed the Green river on Friday. The rumor is thought to be unfounded.

THE NEWS.

It is stated by the Bowling Green Courier upon authority, that Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to the chief command at Columbus, Kentucky. This intelligence we do not perfectly corroborate, as other advices in our possession of the most authentic character corroborate it.

With due respect to the merits of the officer in command at that post, we believe that the change will have a beneficial influence upon the army as well as upon the people of the whole Mississippian valley.

A Savannah paper asserts that six Federal vessels (gunboats, we presume,) have passed up the Savannah river in the rear of Tybee Island, thus cutting off communication between that city and Fort Pulaski, which is from fifteen to twenty miles distant. As the river banks above are doubtless supplied with proper batteries, we scarcely think much harm can result from this.

MORE MEN—MORE ENERGY.

When we announced more than two weeks since through the columns of this journal that the grand expedition which was in progress of preparation by the enemy, would speedily move from Cairo and Paducah up the Tennessee river and down the Mississippi against Columbus, the statement did not at first meet with a great deal of credence either among the people or the members of the press. It seemed to be regarded as of a sensational character, very similar, save in an excited and breathless style of composition, to the celebrated address of the Old Fellow.

"We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from our friend, Col. Jas. R. Chalmers, of the 9th Mississippi regiment. Col. Chalmers was the first to enter the Confederate service from St. James' Peninsula, & his travelling companion, who visited Secession during the past autumn, as conveying the impressions of those who were in the South, entered it by an intelligent foreigner, it will be read with interest in this section. It will gratify all our people to know, that we are no longer separated abroad with the vain Yankees.

The difference that exists between us and our neighbors and friends is the appearance of such an article in a magazine of such high reputation and universal circulation as Blackwood's, cannot fail to produce a most favorable impression on behalf of the Southern Confederacy, on the other side of the Atlantic.

Col. Chalmers' speech is as follows:

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From Memphis—Six Vessels Pass up the River.

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RICHMOND, January 23.—Notwithstanding

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Disatisfied.—The Chicago Times asserts that the abolitionists are not at all satisfied with the recent expedition from Cairo. It thinks that Gen. Grant should have marched directly upon Columbus instead of making a reconnaissance of the country surrounding it. "It would have aided him," adds the Times, "to throw himself, as our army did at Bull Run, precipitately upon the rebel batteries, rather than proceed cautiously, slowly, and surely."

The Blockade off CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Courier, of the 25th inst., says: "The Yankee vessels of this bar, some seventeen in number, are still at anchor, but are having a most uncomfortable time, the weather being stormy and the gale from the north-east.

As far as we can learn, the vessel was captured by the rebels, rather than by the Union men.

It is intimated too by northern papers that Gen. Halleck is largely increasing his army, perhaps to sixty or seventy thousand men, soon, hoping thereby to overpower us, as at Laurel Hill and Fishing Creek, with overwhelming superior numbers, well knowing that in no other place can victory ever be achieved by the minuscule of Federal troops.

In consideration of these probabilities, it would be well to make the most of creating a more serious, and while the moral of our men is overakened as since the delusions of the Trent imbroglio were dissipated, and gird on our Achilles armor for the desperate struggle that is yet to come. The seat of war is now removed to Kentucky, the military status is now on the Potowmacke being preserved by the enemy with a degree of apprehension almost amounting to trepidity. "That river"—the New York Herald's property remarks, "is not now the line of operations, but the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland and Green rivers are. Washington is an intruded camp—a great military depot for men and arms, and munitions of war. Bowling Green and Nashville are just now of more importance than Manassas and Richmond."

The effect of the Fishing Creek disaster will be found to embolden and encourage the confidence of the enemy in his capacity to follow up the Kentucky campaign with many victories. The triumph which is claimed over Gen. MARSHALL in the fight at Prestonsburg, and this defeat of Gen. Crittenden, will especially have a tendency to exert an encouraging influence upon the power at Washington, and thus expedite military operations in the Mississippi valley. Supt. was the effect of the little affair resulting in the capture of Hatteras last summer. It gave a new impetus to the naval arm of Federal warfare, and was the chief cause that hastened the prostration of the SHIRMAN, the BUTLER and the BROWNSIDE expeditors.

We are to be formidably threatened at Columbus, at Bowling Green, and at Cumberland Gap, or elsewhere in East Tennessee, by a combined force not much less than 175,000 men. The aggregate army of BULLITT in Kentucky is authentically stated to be about 100,000 infantry, over 10,000 cavalry and some 3000 artillerists. In addition to this we shall encounter a force of at least fifty or sixty thousand additional men, who are to move down the Mississippi river under the supervision of Gen. HALLECK.

Now it may do that class among us, who love to conceal facts and deceive the people by the evasive avoidance of truth, to close their eyes to this situation of affairs without making any exertion to render our triumph in the approaching combat more secure than at present. But we do not rank among those who are so frightened at the mention of unknown facts. On the contrary, we believe that our independence is now established on a basis so firm as to defy all assault, and is as certain of being eventually recognized by the United States as was that of the colonies by Great Britain in 1776.

Under this impression is that we assert, we need more and more energy for the prosecution of the war in Kentucky. To this end the people of the Mississippi valley must take action, and furnish the force that is required. Our general in command, we are enabled to state, desire this increase of the army of the West, in order, we suppose, that victories may not only be won but be properly followed up when they are

won. We need not stop to complain that the Administration does not seem to attach that degree of importance to the war in this section which its increasing proportion demands, apparently regarding Virginia and Richmond as the only seat of active hostilities in the Confederate States. But our State authorities—we mean those of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama, should take immediate steps to organize forces for defense, remembering that "Who would to free themselves must strike the blow."

Let the people be made conscious of the absolute necessity of having these troops, and we believe that they will be furnished with punctuality and promptitude. The next attempted adage of the enemy upon us is to be made with an overwhelming confidence in the power of numbers, and it must be met and resisted with all of the Herculean force and energy of our gallant young Confederacy. If we triumph significantly in Kentucky, which we are bound to do with prop & preparation, we will not only redeem that State from the thraldom of the invader, but will demoralize the army of the enemy, and give a blow to the cause of tyranny that will blast its hopes and make its minions tremble with the sense of impending disaster.

From St. Louis.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 23.—Delegates assembled yesterday and drew up a constitution which is to be submitted to Congress preparatory to the admission of Utah.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, January 23.—The Baltimore Sun, of the 25th inst., has been received here. It contains nothing important.

LATER from Mexico.

Intelligence received at Washington states that the Mexican people are setting aside their political quarrels and are uniting to repel the Spanish, French and British invaders.

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In consideration of these probabilities, it would be well to make the most of creating a more serious, and while the moral of our men is overakened as since the delusions of the Trent imbroglio were dissipated, and gird on our Achilles armor for the desperate struggle that is yet to come. The seat of war is now removed to Kentucky, the military status is now on the Potowmacke being preserved by the enemy with a degree of apprehension almost amounting to trepidity. "That river"—the New York Herald's property remarks, "is not now the line of operations, but the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland and Green rivers are. Washington is an intruded camp—a great military depot for men and arms, and munitions of war. Bowling Green and Nashville are just now of more importance than Manassas and Richmond."

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Under this impression is that we assert, we need more and more energy for the prosecution of the war in Kentucky. To this end the people of the Mississippi valley must take action, and furnish the force that is required. Our general in command, we are enabled to state, desire this increase of the army of the West, in order, we suppose, that victories may not only be won but be properly followed up when they are

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